Supplemental Table 1. Univariate risk factors for advanced fibrosis among HCV infected American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) persons (AK-Hep C cohort, 1995-2012). Persons successfully treated were censored at the time of treatment.

Risk Factor	Level	Advanced Fibrosis	
		Hazard Ratio	P-value
Gender	M	1.32 (1.1, 1.6)	.01
	F	ref	
Age at Start of Clinical Follow-up	<30	0.27 (0.2, 0.4)	<.0001
	30-39	0.36 (0.3, 0.5)	
	40-49	0.62 (0.5, 0.8)	
	50+	ref	
Residence	Rural	1.06 (0.8, 1.3)	0.61
	Urban	ref	
Risk Factor	BT	1.30 (0.9, 1.9)	0.24
	IVDU	0.97 (0.8, 1.2)	
	Other	ref	
Genotype	1	ref	.001
	2	0.67 (0.5, 1.0)	
	3	1.41 (1.1, 1.9)	
Hep B Core Positive	Yes	0.98 (0.7, 1.3)	0.86
	No	ref	
Heavy ETOH	Yes	1.65 (1.3, 2.2)	.0002
	No	ref	
Tobacco Smoking Status	Current	0.95 (0.7, 1.2)	.16
	Previous	0.64 (0.4, 1.0)	
	No	ref	
Obesity (BMI≥ 30)	Yes	1.29 (1.0, 1.6)	0.03
	No	ref	
Type II Diabetes	Yes	1.77 (1.3, 2.4)	.0004
	No	ref	
RNA Level	<50,000	0.64 (0.4, 1.0)	0.05
	50,000 – <200,000	0.77 (0.5, 1.2)	
	≥200,000 - < 1 Mil	0.83 (0.6, 1.2)	
	≥1 Mil - < 5 Mil	1.08 (0.7, 1.6)	
	≥5 Mil	ref	

Supplemental Table 2. . Multi-variable risk factor results for the development of advanced fibrosis. Only statistically significant risk factors remained in the multi-variable models.

Outcome	Risk Factor	Level	Hazard Ratio	P-value	Proportion who have had Outcome at 15 Years of Clinical Follow-up
Advanced Fibrosis	Age at Start of Clinical Follow-up	<30	0.23 (0.14, 0.38)	<0.0001	41.5%
		30-39	0.32 (0.22, 0.47)		46.4%
		40-49	0.56 (0.40, 0.79)		58.3%
		50+	ref		72.5%
	Heavy ETOH	Yes	2.00 (1.51, 2.66)	<0.0001	68.0%
		No	ref		51.0%
	HCV Genotype	1	ref	<0.0001	54.2%
		2	0.66 (0.45, 0.95)		39.4%
		3	1.65 (1.23, 2.20)		68.1%
	Obesity	Yes	1.29 (1.02, 1.65)	0.03	58.6%
		No	ref		50.9%
	Type II Diabetes	Yes	1.56 (1.10, 2.20)	0.03	70.3%
		No	ref		52.3%